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Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 50/53 of 11 December 1995, entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism", in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to follow up closely the implementation of the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (resolution 49/60 of 9 December 1994, annex), and to submit an annual report on the implementation of paragraph 10 of that Declaration, taking into account the modalities set out in his report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (A/50/372 and Add.1) and the views expressed by States in the debate of the Sixth Committee during that session.[1]

2. In paragraph 10 of the Declaration, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the Declaration by taking, within existing resources, the following practical measures to enhance international cooperation:

> "(a) A collection of data on the status and implementation of existing multilateral, regional and bilateral agreements relating to international terrorism, including information on incidents caused by international terrorism and criminal prosecutions and sentencing, based on information received from the depositaries of those agreements and from Member States;
>
> "(b) A compendium of national laws and regulations regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, based on information received from Member States;
>
> "(c) An analytical review of existing international legal instruments relating to international terrorism, in order to assist States in identifying aspects of this matter that have not been covered by such instruments and could be addressed to develop further a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism;
>
> "(d) A review of existing possibilities within the United Nations system for assisting States in organizing workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism."

3. By a note dated 29 December 1997, the Secretary-General drew the attention of all States to the Declaration and requested them to submit information on its implementation under subparagraphs 10 (a) and (b) thereof by 30 June 1998. By a letter of the same date, relevant specialized agencies and other organizations were also invited to submit information or other relevant material on the implementation of the Declaration, pursuant to its subparagraphs 10 (a) and (d) by 30 June 1998.

4. As at 21 August 1998, replies had been received from Austria, Belarus, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Iceland, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Russian Federation, Senegal and Ukraine, and from the Council of Europe, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), as well as from the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Secretariat and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

5. Sections II, III and IV of the present report contain information about measures taken at the national and international levels, based on materials transmitted by Governments and the international organizations mentioned in paragraph 4 above. Section V refers to the matter of publishing a compendium of national laws and regulations regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

6. With respect to subparagraph 10 (c) of the Declaration, the present report does not contain an analytical review of existing international legal instruments relating to international terrorism, since such a review was included in the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the fifty-first session of the General Assembly (A/51/336, paras. 6-36). It is noted that several suggestions for possible further action contained in that review are being acted upon through the implementation of General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996, as discussed in section III.B below.

II. Measures taken at the national and international levels regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism and information on incidents caused by international terrorism

A. Information received from Member States*

7. **Austria** provided information on the status and implementation of multilateral and other agreements relating to international terrorism to which it is a party.[2] It also provided information on the Austrian penal code, in particular those provisions specifically designed to combat the threat of terrorism.[3]

8. Austria further reported on the activities of terrorist groups. It was indicated that the apparent lone member of the Bavarian Liberation Army had been arrested after a series of letter and pipe-bomb attacks. The activities, including propaganda activities, of foreign terrorist groups operating in Austria were also reported.

9. **Belarus** provided the texts of articles 64, concerning a terrorist act against the representative of a foreign State, 124-1, on the taking of hostages, and 208-2, on hijacking of an aircraft, of the criminal code of the Republic of Belarus, and the text of decree No. 21 of the President of the Republic of Belarus of 21 October 1997, on urgent measures to combat terrorism and other particularly dangerous violent crimes.[4]

10. **China** provided information on the multilateral conventions for the suppression of acts of terrorism to which it is party,[5] as well as on a number of bilateral cooperation agreements with other States.

11. China also reported that its criminal laws had explicit and detailed provisions for crimes of a terrorist nature and that when the law was amended in March 1997, amendments were made in order to provide a more substantive legal basis for the prosecution of those engaged in terrorist activities.[6]

12. China further reported that cases involving international terrorist crimes are under the jurisdiction of its courts and that trials are conducted in accordance with its criminal procedural law. China submitted two cases illustrative of how international terrorists who had committed crimes within its territory were dealt with. Both cases concerned individuals convicted of hijacking an aircraft and sentenced to eight years imprisonment, in accordance with the criminal law of China.

13. **Denmark** reported that the Danish Supreme Court had sentenced a right-wing extremist of Danish nationality, who, at the initiative of the British right-wing extremist group Combat 18, had attempted to mail three letter bombs to various addresses in London, to eight years imprisonment. Two accomplices were sentenced to three years imprisonment. Denmark also reported that no act of terrorism was committed and no new legislation to combat terrorism was passed during the period under review.

14. **Ecuador** provided a report from the Joint Command of the Ecuadorian Armed Forces relating to measures to eliminate international terrorism, which included possible measures for its elimination, including, *inter alia*, exchanges of information between State agencies; a greater degree of cooperation among security authorities; and training courses on anti-terrorist activities.

15. **Iceland** stated that, with regard to the terrorist acts prescribed in the terrorism conventions to which Iceland is a party,[7] it had amended its 1940 penal code in order to, *inter alia*, provide that air piracy and other acts against the safety of aviation were made more clearly punishable than under previous penal legislation.

16. Iceland also provided information on section 3 of its Act on Extradition and Other Assistance in Criminal Matters, No. 13/1984, and reported that there were no incidents of international terrorism or criminal prosecutions and sentences regarding international terrorism in recent decades.

17. The **Libyan Arab Jamahiriya** reported that in addition to the multilateral conventions on international terrorism to which it is a party,[8] it had also signed a number of security agreements on measures to combat terrorist crimes and on the transfer and prosecution of criminals in accordance with the applicable domestic law and procedures of those States. These States included: Malta, Saudi Arabia and Yemen. It has also signed the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, which defines terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and includes provisions for judicial cooperation to combat terrorism. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya also stated that its legislation provided for very tough penalties for those found guilty of terrorist crimes and acts. A list of acts punishable as criminal offences was enumerated.

18. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya also has called for the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a clear definition of international terrorism and to identify measures to eliminate

* Information on the participation of States in multilateral agreements relating to international terrorism is presented separately in sect. III.A.

its causes, at the same time stressing that any serious measures take into account State terrorism.

19. **Malawi** submitted the text of the Hijacking Act, chapter 7:03 of the Laws of Malawi, whose aim is , *inter alia*, to prevent and suppress terrorism.[9]

20. **Mexico** stated that it was a party to 11 multilateral treaties and protocols on terrorism,[10] and that under article 133 of its constitution such legal instruments had the same legal status as Mexican federal law. Mexico also provided a definition of the offence of terrorism, as defined under the federal penal code, and information on punishment for any person committing acts of terrorism and for any person having knowledge of a terrorist's activities and identity and failing to inform the authorities.

21. The **Netherlands** reported that the international conventions related to terrorism and the Dutch penal code were the main legal instruments for prosecution and extradition of suspects. Furthermore, while the Netherlands had not suffered any terrorist attacks in recent years, it had carried out two investigations in response to requests for international legal assistance, resulting in the extradition of an individual to Belgium and an individual awaiting extradition to Italy.

22. **New Zealand** reported that legislation had been introduced into Parliament to allow for ratification of the (a) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation of 8/12/88; (b) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (of 8/12/88); and (c) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation of 11/4/89.[11]

23. **Norway** reported that it was a party to the multilateral conventions on terrorism.[12] Norway also stated that its legal system did not contain specific rules and regulations regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism; however, individual acts of terrorism are subject to prosecution and punishment in accordance with the Norwegian penal code of 1902.

24. The **Russian Federation** reported that, in addition to being a party to multilateral conventions on terrorism,[13] work had begun on the ratification of the 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf.[14] Furthermore, the issues relating to accession of the Russian Federation to the 1991 Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection and the 1997 European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism were being resolved.

25. The Russian Federation also reported that it had signed the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings on 12 January 1998 and that it intended to submit the Convention for ratification to the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation. Also mentioned was the fact that work had begun at the United Nations on the preparation of a draft convention on the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, on the basis of a draft submitted by the Russian Federation.

26. At the regional level, the Russian Federation indicated that a set of joint measures for the suppression of terrorism, within the framework of Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), had been drawn up and was being implemented, and that a programme of joint measures to combat organized crime and other dangerous types of crimes in the territory of the Commonwealth of Independent States was adopted at the national level. The Russian Federation provided further information on measures being taken in the country to improve the domestic legislation aimed at strengthening the suppression of terrorism. The criminal code of the Russian Federation, which came into effect on 1 January 1997, was mentioned in particular, as well as a decree of the President of the Russian Federation and two resolutions of the Government of the Russian Federation on the suppression of terrorism.[15]

27. In the area of law enforcement, it was reported that a specific Department for the Suppression of Terrorism had been set up and, to aid in the development of a unified policy for combating terrorism in the Russian Federation and in the coordination of the actions of the various State agencies, the Interdepartmental Anti-Terrorist Commission had begun work.

28. **Senegal** indicated that although it had no specific legislation on terrorism, the Senegalese criminal code covered terrorist-related offences, with the exception of certain acts such as the ceding of biological weapons or weapons containing toxic chemicals. Senegal also reported that it had ratified the code of conduct for the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on combating international terrorism.

29. **Ukraine** provided information on multilateral conventions on international terrorism to which it is a party,[16] as well as a number of bilateral treaties. These latter include agreements with China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Germany, Hungary and Israel.

30. Ukraine also supplied information on its laws regarding the suppression of terrorism. It was explained that the security service of Ukraine had initiated a draft law to eliminate shortcomings from domestic law on terrorism and terrorist organizations. Ukraine further indicated possible forms of cooperation within the framework of the United Nations, including, *inter alia*, joint meetings and seminars;

exchanges of experience and information on laws; and development of contacts between Governments to better deal with the matter of international terrorism. Also provided were extracts from the criminal code of Ukraine relevant to terrorism.[17]

B. Information received from international organizations

31. The **International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)** supplied information on the status of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.[18] It also submitted information as at 12 February 1998 on the Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage,[19] as at 12 March 1998 on the Protocol to amend the Convention,[20] and as at 12 March 1998 on the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage.[21]

32. The **International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)** supplied information on the status of conventions on terrorism deposited with it.[22] ICAO noted that, while the number of incidents of unlawful interference with international civil aviation fluctuated from year to year, there was a downward trend in the 1990s as compared with the number in the 1980s. The Council of ICAO, at the fourth meeting of its 153rd session, on 27 February 1998, examined the subject of acts of unlawful interference that had occurred in 1997, as contained in the relevant report of the Committee on Unlawful Interference. The Council noted that five acts of unlawful interference that had occurred in 1997 had been officially reported by concerned States. In addition, it was known to ICAO and other international organizations that during that reporting period ten other incidents also had occurred. In order to provide a realistic basis for the comprehensive analysis of acts of unlawful interference for 1997, all fifteen acts had been taken into consideration. The Council had decided that the information obtained from the occurrences for the year 1997 should be communicated to the security authorities of contracting States to the Convention on International Civil Aviation[23] on a confidential basis.

33. Pursuant to previous decisions of the Council, domestic incidents again had been reported in order to provide a more complete appreciation of trends and a broader basis for analysis. Analyses of the incidents over the eight-year period from 1990 to 1997 generated recommendations for the use of security authorities.

34. The **International Maritime Organization (IMO)** supplied information on the status of the conventions regarding terrorism deposited with it,[24] but had no other developments or initiatives to report on.

35. The **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)** reported that, within the framework of its transdisciplinary project "Towards a Culture of Peace", it had undertaken a series of national programmes to eradicate a culture of violence and to promote reconciliation. In this connection, a variety of activities and training courses addressed issues, especially through education and communication, which could reduce motivation for terrorism. Other activities involving education for peace, human rights, democracy and international understanding, as well as the follow-up programme to the United Nations Year for Tolerance (1995), are aimed at contributing to the progressive elimination of causes of international terrorism. Additionally, a "Draft Declaration on the Human Right to Peace" was submitted to the General Conference at its twenty-ninth session (21 October–12 November 1997), and was subsequently examined by governmental experts, the results of which examination were submitted to the Executive Board at its one hundred and fifty-fourth session (27 April–7 May 1998).[25]

36. The **Council of Europe** transmitted information indicating the present state of signatures and ratifications of the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism.[26]

37. The **South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)** provided information on the implementation of the SAARC Regional Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism.[27] In this regard, it was reported that the Standing Committee of the Association, at its twenty-fifth session held on 25 and 26 July 1998 in Colombo, urged Member States which had not enacted enabling legislation to take action to have the enabling legislation enacted. The Committee also approved the holding of a meeting of legal experts from member States in Sri Lanka to review the progress on the implementation of the Convention and to examine the need for updating the Convention in the light of current developments in this field. The meeting of legal experts from member States is likely to meet in Colombo during December 1998.

III. International legal instruments related to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism

A. Status of international conventions pertaining to international terrorism

38. Currently, there are 14 global or regional treaties pertaining to the subject of international terrorism. Each instrument listed below is represented by the letter shown

on the left, which is featured in the tables that follow to reflect the status of that instrument:

A Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963 (entered into force on 4 December 1969): status as at 21 May 1998;

B Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970 (entered into force on 14 October 1971): status as at 22 May 1998;

C Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (entered into force on 26 January 1973): status as at 22 May 1998;

D Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973 (entered into force on 20 February 1977) : status as at 30 June 1998;

E International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979 (entered into force on 3 June 1983): status as at 30 June 1998;

F Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980 (entered into force on 8 February 1987): status as at 30 June 1998;

G Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988 (entered into force on 6 August 1989): status as at 22 May 1998;

H Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992): status as at 23 February 1998;

I Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992): status as at 23 February 1998;

J Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991(shall enter into force on 21 June 1998): status as at 5 June 1998;

K International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997 (open for signature on 12 January 1998 until 31 December 1999): status as at 30 June 1998;

L Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, signed at a meeting held at the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States in Cairo from 22 to 24 April 1998: status as at 24 April 1998;

M European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, concluded at Strasbourg on 27 January 1977 (entered into force on 4 August 1978): status as at 30 January 1998;

N OAS Convention to Prevent and Punish the Acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes Against Persons and Related Extortion that are of International Significance, concluded at Washington, D.C., on 2 February 1971 (entered into force on 16 October 1973): status as at 30 June 1998;

O SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, signed at Kathmandu on 4 November 1987 (entered into force on 22 August 1988): all seven member States of SAARC (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) are parties to the Convention.

Table 1
Total participation in international conventions pertaining to international terrorism

Signature														
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
41	77	60	26	40	45[a]	69	41	39	51	24	22[b]	30	17	--
Ratification, accession or succession														
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
165	166	166	100	83	61[a]	79	34	31	37	--	--	29	12	7

a Includes the European Atomic Energy Community, which is not listed in table 2.
b Includes the Palestinian Authority.

Table 2
Status of participation in international conventions pertaining to international terrorism

State	Signature															Ratification, accession or succession													
	A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*
Afghanistan		B								J						A	B	C												
Albania																A	B	C												
Algeria												L				A	B	C		E		G	H		J					
Andorra																														
Angola																A	B	C												
Antigua and Barbuda																A	B	C	D	E	F									
Argentina		B	C			F	G	H	I	J						A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H							
Armenia																			D		F									
Australia		B	C	D		F										A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I						
Austria		B	C		E	F	G	H		J	K		M			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I				M		
Azerbaijan																														
Bahamas								H	I							A	B	C	D	E										
Bahrain												L				A	B	C				G			J					
Bangladesh																A	B	C												O
Barbados	A	B	C													A	B	C	D	E			H	I						
Belarus		B	C	D			G	H	I	J						A	B	C	D	E	F	G								
Belgium	A	B	C		E	F	G	H	I	J	K			M		A	B	C			F							M		
Belize										J						A														
Benin		B															B													
Bhutan																A	B	C	D	E										O
Bolivia					E					J						A	B	C												
Bosnia and Herzegovina																A	B	C	D	E	F	G								
Botswana			C													A	B	C												
Brazil	A	B	C			F	G	H	I	J						A	B	C			F	G								
Brunei Darussalam								H	I							A	B	C	D	E										
Bulgaria		B	C	D		F	G	H	I	J			M			A	B	C	D	E	F	G								
Burkina Faso	A															A	B	C												

State	Signature															Ratification, accession or succession												
	A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*
Burundi		B	C								K					A			D											
Cambodia		B														A	B	C				G								
Cameroon							G									A	B	C	D	E					J					
Canada	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J					
Cape Verde																A	B	C												
Central African Republic																A	B	C				G								
Chad		B	C													A	B	C												
Chile		B			E		G	H	I	J				N		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I						
China							G	H	I							A	B	C	D	E	F		H	I						
Colombia	A	B								J				N		A	B	C	D										N	
Comoros												L				A	B	C												
Congo (Republic of the)	A		C				G									A	B	C												
Cook Islands																														
Costa Rica		B	C				G	H	I	J	K			N		A	B	C	D										N	
Côte d'Ivoire							G			J						A	B	C		E										
Croatia																A	B	C	D		F	G								
Cuba																			D		F									
Cyprus			C								K		M			A	B	C	D	E								M		
Czech Republic													M			A	B	C	D	E	F	G			J			M		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea							G									A	B	C	D											
Democratic Republic of the Congo					E		G									A	B	C	D											
Denmark	A	B	C	D		F	G	H	I	J			M			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I				M		
Djibouti												L				A	B	C												
Dominica																				E										
Dominican Republic		B	C		E	F								N		A	B	C	D										N	
Ecuador	A	B		D		F		H	I	J				N		A	B	C	D	E	F				J					
Egypt			C		E		G	H	I	J		L				A	B	C	D	E			H	I	J					
El Salvador		B			E									N		A	B	C	D	E		G							N	
Equatorial Guinea		B														A	B	C												

State	Signature															Ratification, accession or succession													
	A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*
Eritrea																									J					
Estonia													M			A	B	C	D		F	G			J			M		
Ethiopia		B	C				G									A	B	C												
Fiji		B	C													A	B	C				G								
Finland	A	B		D	E	F	G	H		J	K		M			A	B	C	D	E	F							M		
France	A	B				F	G	H	I	J	K		M			A	B	C			F	G	H	I	J			M		
Gabon		B	C		E		G			J						A	B	C	D											
Gambia		B														A	B	C					H							
Georgia																A	B	C												
Germany	A	B	C	D	E	F	G			J	K		M			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I				M		
Ghana		B					G			J						A	B	C	D	E		G								
Greece	A	B	C		E	F	G	H	I	J	K		M			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K				
Grenada																A	B	C		E										
Guatemala	A	B	C	D	E	F								N		A	B	C	D	E	F	G			J				N	
Guinea										J						A	B	C												
Guinea–Bissau										J							B	C												
Guyana																A	B	C												
Haiti			C		E	F										A	B	C	D	E										
Holy See	A																													
Honduras					E					J				N		A	B	C		E										
Hungary		B	C	D		F	G	H	I	J						A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K				
Iceland				D			G						M			A	B	C	D	E		G						M		
India		B	C													A	B	C	D	E		G								O
Indonesia	A	B				F	G									A	B	C			F									
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		B														A	B	C	D											
Iraq		B			E			H	I			L				A	B	C	D			G								
Ireland	A					F	G				K		M			A	B	C			F	G						M		
Israel	A	B	C		E	F	G	H	I	J						A	B	C	D			G								
Italy	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K		M			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I				M		

State	Signature															Ratification, accession or succession													
	A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*
Jamaica		B	C		E		G							N		A	B	C	D											
Japan	A	B			E						K					A	B	C	D	E	F	G			J					
Jordan		B	C				G	H	I	J		L				A	B	C	D	E		G			J					
Kazakhstan																A	B	C	D	E		G			J					
Kenya																A	B	C		E		G								
Kiribati																														
Kuwait		B					G			J		L				A	B	C	D	E		G			J					
Kyrgyzstan																														
Lao People's Democratic Republic		B	C													A	B	C												
Latvia																A			D											
Lebanon							G			J		L				A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J					
Lesotho					E											A	B	C		E										
Liberia	A				E		G	H	I								B	C	D				H	I						
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya												L				A	B	C				G								
Liechtenstein		B				F							M						D	E	F	G						M		
Lithuania											K		M			A	B	C			F	G			J			M		
Luxembourg		B	C		E	F	G				K		M			A	B	C		E	F							M		
Madagascar	A									J						A	B	C				G								
Malawi							G									A	B	C	D	E										
Malaysia		B					G									A	B	C												
Maldives																A	B	C	D											O
Mali										J						A	B	C		E		G								
Malta													M			A	B	C				G			J			M		
Marshall Islands							G									A	B	C				G	H	I						
Mauritania												L				A	B	C	D	E										
Mauritius					E		G			J						A	B	C		E		G								
Mexico	A	B	C				G			J				N		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J				N	
Micronesia (Federated States of)																														
Monaco																A	B	C			F	G			J					

State	Signature															Ratification, accession or succession													
	A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*
Mongolia		B	C	D		F										A	B	C	D	E	F									
Morocco						F	G	H	I			L				A	B	C												
Mozambique																														
Myanmar																A	B	C				G								
Namibia																														
Nauru																A	B	C												
Nepal																A	B	C	D	E										O
Netherlands	A	B	C		E	F	G	H	I	J	K		M			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J			M		
New Zealand		B	C		E		G	H	I							A	B	C	D	E										
Nicaragua			C	D						J				N		A	B	C	D										N	
Niger	A	B	C			F	G									A	B	C	D											
Nigeria	A							H	I							A	B	C												
Niue																														
Norway	A	B		D	E	F	G	H	I	J			M			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J			M		
Oman												L				A	B	C	D	E		G	H	I						
Pakistan	A	B					G			J						A	B	C	D											O
Palau																A	B	C				G								
Panama	A	B	C		E	F								N		A	B	C	D	E		G			J				N	
Papua New Guinea																A	B	C												
Paraguay		B	C	D		F										A	B	C	D		F									
Peru							G			J				N		A	B	C	D		F	G			J				N	
Philippines	A	B	C		E	F	G	H	I							A	B	C	D	E	F									
Poland		B	C	D		F	G	H	I				M			A	B	C	D		F		H	I				M		
Portugal	A	B	C		E	F	G						M			A	B	C	D	E	F		H	I				M		
Qatar												L				A	B	C	D											
Republic of Korea	A					F	G			J						A	B	C	D	E	F	G								
Republic of Moldova																A	B	C	D		F	G			J					
Romania		B	C	D		F	G				K		M			A	B	C	D	E	F		H	I				M		
Russian Federation		B	C	D		F	G	H	I	J	K					A	B	C	D	E	F	G								

State	Signature															Ratification, accession or succession													
	A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*
Rwanda		B	C	D												A	B	C	D											
Saint Kitts and Nevis																				E										
Saint Lucia																A	B	C				G								
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines							G									A	B	C				G								
Samoa																														
San Marino																														
Sao Tome and Principe																														
Saudi Arabia	A						G	H	I			L				A	B	C		E		G			J					
Senegal	A	B	C		E		G			J						A	B	C		E										
Seychelles								H	I							A	B	C	D				H	I						
Sierra Leone		B														A	B	C												
Singapore		B	C													A	B	C				G								
Slovakia													M			A	B	C	D	E	F	G			J			M		
Slovenia																A	B	C	D	E	F	G								
Solomon Islands																A		C												
Somalia												L																		
South Africa		B	C			F										A	B	C												
Spain	A	B	C			F	G	H	I	J	K		M			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J		M			
Sri Lanka							G				K					A	B	C	D			G								O
Sudan												L					B	C	D	E										
Suriname					E											A	B	C		E										
Swaziland																														
Sweden	A	B		D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K		M			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I			M			
Switzerland	A	B	C		E	F	G	H	I	J			M			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J		M			
Syrian Arab Republic												L				A	B	C	D											
Tajikistan																A	B	C			F	G								
Thailand		B														A	B	C				G								
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia																A	B	C	D	E	F	G								
Togo					E		G			J						A	B	C	D	E		G								

State	Signature															Ratification, accession or succession													
	A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*
Tonga																	B	C												
Trinidad and Tobago		B	C											N		A	B	C	D	E			H	I						
Tunisia				D								L				A	B	C	D	E	F	G			J					
Turkey		B	C			F	G	H	I	J			M			A	B	C	D	E	F	G			J			M		
Turkmenistan																														
Tuvalu																														
Uganda					E											A	B	C				G								
Ukraine		B	C	D			G	H	I	J						A	B	C	D	E	F		H	I						
United Arab Emirates							G					L				A	B	C				G			J					
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K		M			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J			M		
United Republic of Tanzania																A	B	C												
United States of America	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K			N		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J				N	
Uruguay														N		A	B	C	D										N	
Uzbekistan											K					A	B	C	D	E	F	G								
Vanuatu																A	B	C												
Venezuela	A	B	C				G							N		A	B	C		E									N	
Viet Nam																A	B	C												
Yemen			C									L				A	B	C	D											
Yugoslavia	A	B	C	D	E	F	G									A	B	C	D	E	F	G								
Zambia																A	B	C							J					
Zimbabwe																A	B	C												

B. Recent developments related to General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996

39. The General Assembly, by its resolution 51/210, decided to establish an ad hoc committee, open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of IAEA, to elaborate an international convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings and, subsequently, an international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, to supplement related existing international instruments, and thereafter to address means of further developing a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism. The Ad Hoc Committee held its first session from 24 February to 7 March 1997[28] and met within the framework of a Working Group of the Sixth Committee from 22 September to 3 October 1997. The Working Group recommended to the Sixth Committee for consideration the text of a draft convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings.[29] On 15 December 1997, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, which was opened for signature at United Nations Headquarters from 12 January 1998 until 31 December 1999.[30]

40. Furthermore, on 15 December 1997, the General Assembly reaffirmed the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210. The Ad Hoc Committee met from 16 to 27 February 1998 to consider an international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism.[31] Work is expected to continue from 28 September to 9 October 1998, within the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee.[32]

IV. Information on workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism

41. The **International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)** reported that in order to meet the training requirements of member States and to render assistance in the area of programme formulation, topic-focused seminars/workshops on aviation security had been developed and are being conducted in all ICAO regions. In addition, ICAO had established several aviation security training facilities within existing civil aviation training centres in Amman, Casablanca, Dakar, Kiev, Moscow, Nairobi, Penang, Port of Spain and Quito.

42. For information on training activities sponsored by **UNESCO**, see section II.B of the present report.

43. The **Centre for International Crime Prevention** of the Secretariat indicated that it had held no training programmes on the topic of international terrorism during the reporting period. However, there are plans underway for the Centre to launch a major study on the root causes of terrorism and on practical measures to prevent and counter it, including training.

V. Publication of a compendium of national laws and regulations regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

44. As at 21 August 1998, the Secretary-General had received national laws and regulations regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism from the Governments of the following States: Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Fiji, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritius, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The texts thus transmitted are available for consultation in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.

45. In order to prepare the compendium referred to in subparagraph 10 (b) of the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, the Secretariat would like to renew its request to those States which have not yet done so to submit information on their national laws and regulations.

Notes

[1] Note also the Declaration to Supplement the 1994 Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, in the annex to General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996.

[2] See sect. III.A.

[3] Texts of provisions of the Austrian penal code are available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs. See also sect. V.

[4] Texts of the Belarus legislation are available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs. See also sect. V.

[5] See sect. III.A.

[6] Texts of national laws of China regarding the prevention and suppression of terrorism are available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs. See also sect. V.

[7] See sect. III.A.

[8] *Ibid.*

[9] Text of the Hijacking Act is available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs. See also sect. V.

[10] See sect. III.A.

[11] *Ibid.*

[12] *Ibid.*

[13] *Ibid.*

[14] *Ibid.*

[15] Texts of relevant extracts from the penal code and other legislation of the Russian Federation regarding terrorism are available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs. See also sect. V.

[16] See sect. III.A.

[17] Texts of extracts from the criminal code of Ukraine are available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs. See also sect. V.

[18] See sect. III.A.

[19] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1063, p.265.

[20] Adopted on 12 September 1997; not yet published.

[21] *Ibid.*

[22] See sect. III.A.

[23] United Nations *Treaty Series*, vol. 15, p. 295.

[24] See sect. III.A.

[25] UNESCO document 154 EX/40.

[26] See sect. III.A.

[27] See sect. III.A.

[28] A/52/37.

[29] A/C.6/52/L.3.

[30] See General Assembly resolution 52/164.

[31] A/53/37.

[32] See General Assembly resolution 52/165.